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Help Out Chicago!

It appears that Chicago is very far from being provided with the money required for the World's Fair. Instead of fifteen millions, they have only got five millions, and they are now actually asking Governor FIFER to call an extra session of the Legislature to empower the inter-oceanic metropolis to borrow five millions more! It is not an encouraging outlook by any means.

In this moment of distress, we appeal to the Republican party to come forward and help Chicago out. New York was not allowed to have the Fair, though we had the fifteen millions ready, simply because this is a Democratic State which the Republicans are trying to get possession of, and the expenditure of so much money here, and the excitement that would be caused by so great an event, might have raised the public spirit to such a point that the Demoeratic majority would have been unprece dented and the Democratic candidate would have been fairly sure of being elected. This the Republicans were bound to prevent; and that is their motive for not letting New York have the Fair.

On the other hand, they took it to Chicago because Illinois is a Republican State, and the expenditures and excitement connected with a World's Fair could be manipulated so as to render the Republican majority in the State overwhelming. Herein was the necessity which gave to Chicago what would have been given to New York had the ordinary principles of business been regarded.

Now, as this is a Republican World's Fair, and as the most eminent Republican in the country in the person of CHAUNGEY M. DEraw has been taken out there to glorify the opening of its campaign and to give an intellectual splender to these early efforts of Chicago in an enterprise for which that city is so sadly unprepared, why we say that the expenses and the effort of carrying through the undertaking should be borne by the Republicans. Let them come forward and put up the additional millions that are needful. There is no reason why the Legislature of Illinois should be convened to authorize Chicago to run deeper in debt. There ought not to be any loan in the case. Let the Republican millionaires chip in handsomely and make this Republican World's Fair a howling success. Then let them elect CHAUNCEY DEPEW to the Presidency in 1892, and no patriotic American, no matter what his politics, will shed one bitter tear over that result.

A Woman Senior Wrangler.

The announcement that Miss PHILIPPA FAWCETT, daughter of the late Postmaster-General, has been bracketed above the Senior Wrangler in the mathematical tripos at the University of Cambridge, is singularly interesting to those who appreciate the significance of the honor thus attained. The achievement of this particular distinction by a young woman would almost make Dr. WHEWELL turn over in his grave; and it unquestionably leaves those who attribute a specific character, involving a specific weakness, to the feminine brain, without a leg to stand on. It begins to look as if all that woman's intellect has needed has been training and opportunity, and as if, of the problem of woman's cerebral capacity, we might say that solvitur cundo, it is solved by her going to the head. Now that Miss FAWCETT has tstripped the Senior Wrangler by, we are told, no fewer than 400 marks, Tennyson's "Princess," with its patronizing chatter about "sweet girl graduates with their golden hair," seems to be out of date. In spite of the grievous physiological disqualifications under which, according to the late Dr CLARKE of Boston, the female student labors. she has beaten the sturdlest masculine toiler in Cambridge out of his boots.

It is well known that at the University o

Cambridge young women have for some years had precisely the same opportunities of instruction which are open to young men. Whether, moreover, they are content simply to pass, or prefer to go in for honors, they are subjected to precisely the same examinations as their fellow undergraduates of the rougher sex. The university has, to be sure, as yet withheld degrees from them, but it has given them an equivalent proof of academical desert by bracketing their names opposite those of masculine students, whose proficiency, as tested by the marks of the examiners, is on a level with their own. It was in the classical tripos that young women first demonstrated their competence to compete with young men. They soon obtained creditable rank in the second class, and before long places of eminence in the first class in classics. It was, meanwhile deemed doubtful on a priori grounds, whether they would be equally successful in the mathematical tripos, which attracts the strongest intellects among Cambridge men, and distinction in which constitutes the most coveted honor in the gift of the university. As a matter of fact, however, young women were presently observed to figure among the junior optimes, next among the senior optimes, then one of them was ranked with the eighth wrangler, and now Miss FAWORTT has distanced all the mathematiclans of her year, male and female, by gaining hundreds of marks more than the man who holds the unique and paramount position of Senior Wrangler.

Without reviewing the memorable controversy between Sir William Hamilton and Dr. WHEWELL as to the relative usefulness of mathematics and the classics, considered as an intellectual gymnastic, we may say without fear of contradiction that the Senior Wranglership represents a larger expenditure of cerebral energy of a high order than any other academical honor conferred by either of the English universities. Compared with a first class in classics, it involves minimum taxation of the memory and maximum exertion of the master faculties of concentration and analysis. These are we need not say, the faculties to which we are indebted for the great advances of the human race on the ratiocinative as distinguished from the ethical and ar tistic side. We may also say of these faculties of concentration and analysis that they were least called into exercise by the shallow subjects and careless methods of instruction which made up the system of female education up to about thirty years ago. Having done our best to discourage the development of such faculties in the female mind during the plastic and decisive years

falled to find them exhibited by adult women in any conspicuous degree. The inference which many men proceeded to draw from the consequences of an educational discrimipation against the other sex, was that the brain of females is congenitally and irremediably different from that of males, and that women, while strong in the affections and to a lesser extent in the imagination, are incorrigibly deficient in the capacity of sustained mental application and in reasoning power. Nobody seemed to notice that this deduction ran directly counter to an observation of the physiologists that a male child commonly inherits the cerebral outfit of his mother, whereas a father's salient characteristics are apt to be transmitted to his daughters. From such empirical data it would be a fair inference that, given an appropriate training in the period of adolescence, the daughters rather than the sons of a man distinguished for mental concentration and analysis would be likely to reproduce the father's talents. This is, of course, precisely what has happened in the case of the daughter of Postmaster-General FAWGETT.

But, it may be asked, of what use is it to a young woman in the present state of society to have outranked the Senior Wrangler in the Cambridge mathematical tripos? If the primary end of woman is what it undeniably was when Miss Austen wrote her novels, namely, to get married, we may as well admit that the coveted distinction won by Miss FAWCETT would be of no practical utility. The possession of such attainments as are attested by her academical triumph, might repel the great majority of marrying men whose vanity could not brook the notion of a wife notoriously mistress of a much better intellectual equipment than their It must also be acknowledged that the habit of severe and incessant concentration needed to master the infinitesimal calculus and the science of the fourth dimension may not tend to qualify a young woman to capture a husband by trick and device, or by any of the arts which women during their long term of disfranchisement have borrowed from the slave. It is possible, however, that some sensible men may understand that marriage outlasts the honeymoon, and that the possession of a sound, well-balanced, energetic, and thoroughly trained brain on the part of a wife and mother, would be of inestimable service in the upbringing of children and in solving the innumerable problems of life. Nor should it need much discernment to perceive that the calibre of intellect required to produce a Senior Wrangler has nothing in common with the hysterical weaknesses of the literary smatterers, who were known as bluestockings in the days of our grandmothers On this head we have a suggestive piece of evidence in the report telegraphed from Cambridge that the friends of Miss FAW-CETT, who went to visit her in her rooms on the morning after her unparalleled achieve ment, found her placidly engaged in dusting the furniture.

The truth is that in the new view of wo men's rights and duties, marriage occupies a place no larger than it does in the career of men. In the case of both sexes marriage and the rearing of children are tending to be recognized as incidents of existence, but as neither the exclusive nor even the primary aims of life. A state of things is near at hand when the notion that a woman has achieved the end of her being by persuading a man to support her under the sanction of marriage, or, as Punch has expressed it, to pay her board, will be generally regarded with undisguised contempt; when, on the contrary, women will cultivate for the same self-sustaining and self-respecting purposes the same qualities of intellect which insure masculine success. Those are the qualities of which Miss FAWGETT has laid the broad and deep foundations by her remarkable academical victory; and there is no field of productive study or of professional effort in which she cannot turn them to account.

The Scals of Behring Sea.

The outcry raised in the Canadian Dominion and echoed in England over the the seals in Behring Sea, shows much misapprehension. The assertion of the London Standard that if our Government resorts to force, the British Government will do the same is absurd. The two countries are trying to negotiate a settlement of the controversy on the subject, but meanwhile the existing status is maintained. That status is not a permission for private vessels to go into Behring Sea and shoot the seals wherever they may be found. The status is the protection of the animals by our officers from this indiscriminate slaughter. If this protection were afforded for the first time during the present season, our Government would be chargeable with importing a new element into the situation, and hence would be an aggressor; for precisely the same reason should the British Government now undertake for the first time to foreibly destroy this system of protection, while professing to continue the negotiations, it

would become the aggressor. This distinction is undoubtedly perfectly clear to Lord SALISBURY, and there is not the slightest ground for supposing that our revenue cutters and navy vessels will be interfered with by British war ships. The laws under which the cutters are acting have existed and been executed during the last twenty years. It is true that only during the last few years have serious troubles arisen. But it is only since a few years ago that there has been any important en-

croachment upon the jurisdiction claimed by our Government. The case is analogous to that of the fisheries on the Atlantic coast of the Dominion. There our fishermen claim certain rights which the Dominion Government refuses to concede; and the result is a diplomatic negotiation between Washington and London. Meanwhile the Dominion protects itself by a fleet of cruisers which arrest and punish American vessels that attempt to violate its laws; but not for a moment does our Government consider this to be such a display of aggressive force as to demand suppression by the use of force on its own side. It respects the existing status while ne-

precisely what the British Government has done in Behring Sea and will continue to do. The only difference between the preparations of our Government this year and those of former years is that they are now more thorough. It will have the services of at least two or three vessels in protecting the seals where during previous seasons it only employed one. In like manner the Dominion has in some years increased its fishery protection service; and it is reported that for the present season it has been

gotiating for some change in it; and that is

made more efficient than ever. There is a second misapprehension, namely, that our Government is using its power to maintain an exclusive jurisdiction over the eastern half of Behring Sea. What it is really protecting is not the ownership of this vast marine area, but its rights in the herd of seals that frequent a couple of islands in that sea, which islands are unquestionably its property. Had not these islands of St. Paul and St. George been for generations the resort of these millions of seals,

ever. But as seal rookeries they formed a very large part of the estimated value of Alaska when that Territory was purchased by our Government. It was then urged, and It proved to be true, that by purchasing the rights over these Pribylov Islands and the Pribylov seal herd, the Government could lease the islands and the right of taking the annual increase of the seals for money enough to represent a fair interest on the price paid for Alaska. But the Islands without the seals would become absolutely worthless; and yet the testimony of experts is that if peachers are permitted to attack the scale with firearms as they annually go to and from the islands, the herd will either be exterminated or will be driven away, and probably to islands which do not belong to the United States. The only other existing resort of the fur scal in Behring Sea is one of much less importance, a group of islands owned by Russia, and leased to a company and protected by her.

This is the American position. The Gov ernment protects property which it bought at a large price, from such molestation by those who have paid nothing as would not only render that property common spoils, but soon destroy it altogether It happens that this view is greatly strengthened by considerations of the common interest of all nations. The history of seal hunting shows that indiscriminate slaughter of the animals has always been followed by their practical extermination, even where they have been as numerous as they now ere around the Pribylov Islands. Such a result is against the interests of mankind, and even particularly against the interest of Great Britain, because she derives a large ncome from these very Alaska furs, which are sent to London for preparation and sale. But if protection is thus absolutely necessary, the pecuniary fruits of it are surely due to the country which originally paid for the seal rookeries, and which incurs large annual expense in maintaining them. The proposal that during the months while the great seal herd is on the islands which it frequents, or on the approaches to those islands from the Aleutian chain, it shall be exempt from attack in coming and going by private vessels, with their wasteful shooting in the open sea, is in the common interest. It sets up American jurisdiction not over the sea, but over the seals, and this, too, for the double reason that they frequent islands belonging to our Government and that this course is necessary to preserve them for mankind. That British Columbian vessels have no special grievance is clear from the fact that this policy of protection has always been enforced by our Government in favor of its lessees against the great body of our own citizens.

The Right to Keep Wild Song Birds.

An act for the preservation of song and wild birds, passed by the Legislature in 1886, provides that no person in any of the counties of this State shall kill, wound, trap, net, snare, or catch any bird of song, or any linnet, bluebird, yellow hammer, yellow bird, thrush, woodpecker, cat bird, pewee, swallow, martin, blue jay, oriole, kildee, snowbird, grosbeak, bobolink, phæbe bird, humming bird, wren, robin, meadow lark, or starling, or any wild bird other than a game bird. "Nor," says the law, "shall any person purchase or have in possession, or expose for sale, any such song or wild bird, or any part thereof, after the same has been killed.

A subsequent statute provides that the English sparrow, crow, henbawk, owl, and blackbird are not protected by the act of 1886, and further declares it to be lawful to shoot robins and blackbirds on Long Island and Staten Island from the 1st day of November to the 1st day of January in each year.

Some time ago a game constable in the Second Judicial district of this State discovered some caged yellow birds for sale at a bird store in Brooklyn and instituted a suit under the act of 1886 to recover a penalty of five dollars for each bird. The case was submitted to Presiding Justice Barnard of the General Term, upon an agreed statesending of our revenue vessels to protect | ment of facts, and the Judge has rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff, holding that it is unlawful to have a live yellow bird in one's possession or offer it for sale.

The argument of the counsel for the defendant was that the language which we have quoted prohibiting the possession or exposure for sale of any song or wild bird applied only to such birds as had been killed, and not to living birds, and the letter of the law certainly seems in ac cordance with this view; but Judge BARNARD probably thought that a broader interpretation was justified by the purpose of the statute, which undoubtedly was to prevent the capture of song birds upon any pretence whatever.

There seems to be a concerted effort on the part of the authorities on Long Island, at all events, to enforce the laws against the destruction of song birds. We find in the Suffolk Bulletin, published at Huntington, the following letter from the game constable

"I am informed that some of the pupils of the Hun ington Union School, at the suggestion of their teacher, are engaged during their leisure hours in collecting birds' eggs of as many different species of birds as it is possible for them to get.

Chapter 504 of the Laws of 1879 says: 'Any person who shall rob or destroy the nest of any song or wild bird, excepting crows, hawks, owis, and blackbirds shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addi-tion thereto shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for each of-

"Any person knowing of any party or parties who have violated the law, by giving me the name of the guilty party will confer a favor. I will arrest and prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law. Respectfully yours. "Game Constable of Town of Huntington."

It will be noticed that the constable refers to a statute of 1879 as prohibiting the robbery or destruction of birds' nests. That statute appears to be still in force, although the later act of 1886 contains important provisions relating to birds' nests. In addition to the prohibition against the killing or catching of wild song birds as already mentioned, it declares that no person shall take or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any song or wild bird. Provision is made, however, for the issue of certificates to collect birds' eggs " for strictly scientific purposes only." These certificates may be granted by any incorporated society of natural history in the State to persons not less than eighteen years of age who shall present written testimonials "from two well-known scientific men " certifying to the good charsoter and fitness of the applicant. A person desiring the privilege of collecting birds and eggs must also file a bond for his good conduct in the sum of two hundred dollars with two responsible citizens as sureties. The certificate thus obtainable is good for one year only, and cannot be transferred.

It will be seen, therefore, that the teacher of the Union School at Huntington will have to take a good deal of trouble if he wants his pupils to study natural history by collecting pirds' eggs. His effort to interest them in the plants and animals of the district in which they live is praiseworthy, but of course if it is against the law to collect birds' eggs, they must abstain from that method of acquiring scientific knowledge. It would preceding the age of twenty, we naturally | they would have practically no value what- | not be a bad idea for him to obtain a certifi-

cate under the statute for himself, and then take some of his scholars with him on his bird-hunting and egg-hunting expeditions.

The Poem of a Young Mayor.

Young Mayor Manning of the Albany Argus is justly proud of the distinction which his journal enjoys as the dullest newspaper published anywhere on earth. It a fine thing to be preëminent, even in dulness, and the general recognition of the Argus's supremacy in that respect must be

very gratifying to young Mr. MANNING. We now observe with pleasure that the onsciousness of true merit and undisputed position has inspired the editor of the Argus to disport himself in poetry. He has comsed a beautiful poem upon the subject of the Argua's dulness, and he prints the verses in large letters in the most conspicuous part of his newspaper, namely, in the blank space at the northeast corner of the first page, alongside of the principal headline:

So far as we know, this is a first effort, but it is very creditable. It would be creditable even to an ordinarily dull young man. The verses hitch a little, and the English is not of the best, but the main proposition is stated

with remarkable poetic force. It is, indeed, a solemn duty to read the Albany Argus. Most people in Albany shirk that duty, we regret to say. Those who face it like men and plunge bravely into the unfathomable dulness that distinguishes young Mr. Manning's newspaper, find their reward in an entirely new conception of the possibilities of American journalism.

Time for a New Record.

The performance of Mr. BELMONT's animal, Prince Royal, on the race track day before yesterday, shows what a substantial justification there was for THE SUN's recent movement toward getting the present mile record wiped out. The mile is the actual yardstick for measuring the running horse, whose development of late years has been such as to demand that he should again be put under the standard, that we may know conclusively how good he has grown to be.

The last mile, in a mile and a sixteenth race, on Wednesday, was covered by Prince Royal in record time, 1:39%, with sufficient ease to suggest that if he had been sent for the course minus the sixteenth, he could have finished close to a level 1:39. In that case Ten Broeck who still defles the world from the stable, would have had to confess that there has been progress in horseflesh since his day, even though he ran in a circle. There was more than enough weight between his load and Prince Royal's to make their tests equal. Let us have a fair and direct trial at the mile again, with strong enough inducements to bring out the most likely candidates for success, and make them stretch themselves fully for the task. For pure interest in horseflesh there can be nothing so attractive.

It makes no difference whether Patrison or

Very likely. The point for the Democrats to make in nominating a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is to establish the fact that they are for Democrats as against Mugwumps, for the principle of success rather than for the principle of failure. Defeat has its opportunities no less useful sometimes than victory.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune. resists the proposed increase in the duty on refined sugar to fifty cents one hundred pounds, instead of forty cents, the rate fixed by the McKinley "It would be strange indeed." says the Tribune, "if one of the few organizations in the country which have taken a couspicuous part in politics, and that on the Demo cratic side, should be able to obtain such a favor from a Republican Senate."

Can it be that the Sugar Trust is a Democratic organization . And has it taken a conspicuous part in polities? Who is the Sugar Trust any way, and what are the facts of this interesting history? Speak out.

Our social contemporary. Truth, gives place to an important piece of news:

"Max O'Rett sends word from London that: 'The first news that met me on arriving here was that you Congress had killed the Copyright bill. I expected it, and so did the American people, who have some knowledge but no respect for the men who make their laws

Mr. Max O'RELL should understand that he has no call to speak for the American people. No American wishes to have the men who make the laws of this country in Congress asalled in this sort of style by any wandering foreigner who expects to come here and make money by lecturing.

The Yankees criticise their representatives freely; but they do not take pleasure in extending the same freedom to Mr. Max O'RELL.

HAYES is the wealthiest ex-President known in history, and is numbered among the millionaires. It saved champagne bills and supper extenses while acting as the father of like country and bought land in Ohio. His social sapirations did not lead him to squared his realized by the country of the crab-like institut that made his reign a failure adds to his rapidly increasing dollars—Truth.

Riches and fraud united. What a wretched creature he is with all his exaggerated money:

his travels in Africa were discredited, to a large extent, because he reported remarkable things about gorillas and dwarfs, which many learned men declined to believe. A few months ago dwarfs like those he described were discovered just north of the region he visited, and other recent explorations have completely relieved DU CHAILLU from the undeserved stigma of drawing the long bow in his descriptions of life in the African forests. Probably no famous traveller of recent times has suffered more than he from the ill-founded incredulity of intelligent readers, and it must be particularly gratilying to him to see that important journals which had called him unreliable are now admitting that the progress of knowledge has justified his descriptions.

Of the City of Rome, which ran against a rock while slowly and carefully feeling her way along Irish soundings, our esteemed con-

temporary, the Boston Journal, says: "The disaster to the City of Rome cannot be regarded otherwise than as another warning to Captains and empanies to stop the persions sport of ocean racing It will be difficult to persunds the public that the Rome would have been off her course in that fog if the Aura nis had not just passed her."

The next time that some careless chap opens steamer's sea cock and sinks her at her pier we may expect a solemn chorus of warnings against the exemplified danger of ocean rac ing. Yet we are confident that among them By that time our usually intelligent contemporary will have recovered its natural equilibrium and again talk sense.

Very little has been heard of the war in Dahomey for the past few weeks. The fact is that the dusky ruler of that country has had all the fighting he wants for the present and has withdrawn to the interior for a rest, while the French, nothing loath to enjoy a breathing spell themselves, are not hunting for the enemy, but are content to keep near the coast. The soldiers of Dahomer, including the Amasons, have suffered terribly in battle, and it may be they will prefer negotiation to gunpowLIQUOR AND THE LAW.

The Line Between Federal and State Authority - The Responsibility Thrown Upon Congress by the Supreme Court.

Washington, June 12.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Leisy va. Hardin, better known as original package liquor case, has revived the ancient dispute as to the precise line between Federal and State authority which ran so high during the days of slavery. The advocates of prohibition are as jealous of Federal interference with State laws on that subject as the owners of slaves were of similar interference with their "peculiar institution." Iowa Kansas, and Maine are found contending for as extreme States' rights views as those with which the Senate Chamber rang when Calhoun champlened the sovereignty of South Carolina.

The Supreme Court has had the liquor question before it for several years past, and has rendered decisions sustaining the power of the States, on the one hand, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors within their borders; and sustaining the power of the Federal Government, on the other hand, to protect persons engaged in carrying liquors from one State to another from the penalties prescribed by State laws forbid-ling such commerce.

The seeming paradox with which the Cour has been recently engaged is the harmonizing of the Federal power to regulate commerce between the States with the police powers of the States under which the sale of articles of inter-State commerce deemed by the Legislature to be injurious to the health, safety, and morals of the people, may be prohibited.

The question in Leisy vs. Hardin was not a new one. It had its prototype in the case of Brown vs. Maryland, and the decision of the Court was based upon the principles con tained in the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall rendered in that case in 1827 (12 Wheaton, 419). That opinion declares that the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States "is coextensive with the subject on which it acts, and cannot be stopped at the external boundary of a State, but must enter its interior." "If this power reaches the interior of a State, and may there be exercised, it must be capable of authorizing the sale of those articles which it introduces. Commerce is intercourse: one of its most or dinary ingredients is traffic." "To what pur-"To what purpose should the power to allow importation be given unaccompanied with the power to authorize a sale of the thing imported? Sale is the object of importation." "Congress has a right not only to authorize importation, but to

authorize the importer to sell." As to the time when the State acquires jurisdiction over articles of commerce brought within its borders from a foreign country. Chief Justice Marshall said that "when the inporter has so acted upon the thing imported that it has become incorporated and mixed up with the mass of property in the country, it has, perhaps, lost its distinctive character an import, and has become subject to the taxing power of the State."

This decision was in a case concerning foreign imports; the Chief Justice said: "It may be proper to add that we suppose the principles laid down in this case apply equally to importations from a sister State."

The original package liquor case just deeided is covered by the last quoted words. The law of Iowa forbids any common carrier to bring within that State any intoxicating liquors from any other State or Territory, except under certain restrictions made to prevent their sale for any but mechanical, medicinal, cultnary, or sacramental purposes. In the case of Bowman vs. the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, decided in 1887 (125 U. S. 465), this was held to be a regulation of com merce among the States, and, therefore, unconstitutional and void.

So far as it went, this was in accordance with the decision in Brown vs. Maryland, but it dealt only with the question of the power of the State to interfere directly with inter-State commerce in liquors by forbidding the bringing of them into the State. No such transportation had actually taken place. The railroad company had been sued as a common carrier for a refusal to receive beer at Chicago to be delivered in Iowa. It defended by pleading the Iowa statute, and the Supreme Court held that its defence was not good. But the Court declined then to decide whather the right to transport beer to Iowa carried with it the right to sell it there. It simply declared that "the power to regulate or forbid the sale of a commodity after it has been brought into the State does not carry with it the right and power to prevent its introduction by transportation from another State."

The Court upheld the power of the State to prohibit the manufacture within its limits of intoxicating liquors," and "to prohibit all donestic commerce in them between its own inhabitants, whether the articles are introduced from other States or from foreign countries. This was but reaffleming a long line of decisions. But the Court denied the power of the State, without the consent of Congress, to pass the line of power delegated to Congress under the Constitution to regulate commerce between the States. This presented a dilemma not unlike that of

the young lady in the nursery rhyme whose careful mother gave her permission to swim but enjoined her from going near the water. Of what use could it be to the Illinois brewer o carry his beer to lows if he could not sell it after its arrival? This precise question being presented to the Court in the later case of Leisy vs. Hardin, was decided in accord ance with the principles laid down by Chief Justice Marshall in Brown vs. Maryland, namely, that "the right of transportation of an article of commerce from one State to another includes by necessary implication the right of the consiguee to sell it in unbroken packages at the place where the transportation termi-With this single sale the article becomes incorporated and mixed up with the mass of property in the State, and its further sale may be prohibited, as in the case of similar articles manufactured in the State. The freedom of commerce has not been maintained in all its attributes until the imported article has been sold by the importer. Chief Justice Marshall found this the only way in which the constitutional power of the Federal Government and the reserved powers of the State could both have play.

In his opinion in the license cases 5 Howard. p. 504) in 1847, Chief Justice Taney referred to the case of Brown vs. Maryland, decided twenty years before, when he was the Attorney-General of that State, and said:

"I argued the case in behalf of the State, and endeavored to maintain that the law of Maryland, which required the importer as well as other dealers to take out a license before he could sell, and for which he was to pay a certain sum to the State, was valid and constitutional; and certain 1 ta that time persuaded myself that I was right, and thought the decision of the Court restricted the powers of the State more than a sound construction of the Constitution of the United States would warrant. But further and more mature reflection has convinced me that the rule laid down by the Supreme Court is a just and safe one, and perhaps the supreme Court is a just and safe one, and perhaps the best that could have been adopted for preserving the right of the United States on the one hand, and of the tates on the other, and preventing collision

The rule of law thus laid down by Chief Justice Murshall fifty-three years ago, against the arguments of Taney, and which the latter, after twenty years of reflection, adopted when he was himself Chief Justice. was adhered to in the recent original package liquor decision, which has been so warmly discussed.

It now remains to present one feature in this decision and others related to it, which seems to have attracted little attention; and that is, the virtual assertion by the Supréme Court of the power of Congress to adopt as regulations of commerce the restrictive and prohibitory liquor laws of the several States. In Bowman vs. the Chicago and Northwestern Ballroad Company, after quoting section 4.280 of the United States Revised Statutes which authorize States, Territories, districts, cities, and towns to probibly the introduction of nitro-giveerine and other explosives, the Court says:

" so far as these regulations (of transportation general ly) made by Congress extend, they are certainly indica-tions of its intention that the transportation of somder to settle their little argument with France, I modules between the States shall be free, except where it is positively restricted by Congress itself, or by the

Again, after reciting the powers of the State

over the liquor traffic, it says: "It cannot, without the consent of Congress, expressed or implied, regulate commerce between its people and these of the other States of the Union in order to effect its end, however desirable such a regulation might be

In the latest decision, Leisy vs. Hardin, the Court says, upon the authority of four prior decisions cited: "A subject matter which has been confided exclusively to Congress by the

Constitution is not within the jurisdiction of

the police power of the State, unless placed In the same case the Court says:

"That ardent spirits, distilled liquors, ale, and hear are mbjects of exchange barrer, and traffic, like any other commodity in which a right of traffic exists, and are so recognised by the mages of the commercial world the laws of Congress, and the decisions of the courts, is not denied. Bring thus articles of commerce, can a State, in the absence of legislation on the part of Congress prohibit their importation from abroad or from a sister State?

"The conclusion follows that, as the grant of th power to regulate commerce among the States, so far as one system is required, is exclusive, the State cannot exercise that power without the assent of Congress."

In the same opinion is the following: "Notwithstanding it is not vested with supervisor: citity is upon congress, so far as the regulation of inter State commerce is concerned, to remark the re strictions upon the State in dealing with imported articles of trade within the limits which have not been mingled Ith the common mass of property therein, if in its judgment the end to be secured justifies and require

And, finally, the Court said:

"Under our decision in Bowman vs. C. and N. W t R. Company, they (the plaintiffs) had the right to im port this beer into that State, and in the view which we have expressed they had the right to sell it, by which art alone it would become mingled in the common mass of property within the State. Up to that time we hold in the absence of Congressional permission to do so the State hid no power to interfere by selzure, or any action, in prohibition of importation and sale by the foreign or non-resident importer * * To con-cede to a State the power to exclude, directly or indirectly, articles so situated, without Congressional per mission, is to concede to a majority of the people of a State, represented in the Legislature, the power to regulate commerce between the States."

From all of these utterances it is obvious that the Supreme Court means to inform Congress that it will sustain a grand National State Option law, by which the prohibitory act of a State may be allowed to operate against liquors brought into the State as well as against those manufactured at home. The question bids fair to become a national one, and to enter into the approaching elections for Sen ators and Hepresentatives in Congress.

COL. BAIRD DECLINES.

And Brooklyn Republican Statesmen He new the Fight for the Postmastership. Col. Andrew D. Baird has formally declined his appointment as Postmaster of Brooklyn. and the long squabble over the office among the Republican statesmen of that city will be renewed with increased vigor. This is the letter of declination which Col. Baird forwarded to the President on Monday:

140 Hawas Sterry, BROOKLTE, June 11, 1890. Sin: I have the honor to decline the office of Post

master of the city of Brooklyn, to which I have been nominated by you and continued by the Senate. Believing it to be sincerely desired by those in power that I should accept this place. I have endeav that I should accept this place. I have endeavored, against my own inclination, to so arrange my affairs that I could perform the duties of the office in a manner which would reflect credit upon your Administration. I that that the demands of my business will not permit such arrangements to be made. The Post office of this great city is an important charge, and its incumient should be a man of marked ability in certain directions, and one who would be will include about the details of the details of the should be a man of marked ability in certain directions, and one who would be will include and able to devote to its duties his whole time any attention.

arrialtentian. Among the candidates already presented to your unities are several gratiented who possess the necessary unities qualifications any one of whom might be seented without deriment to the public incress and with credit to yourself. I succeed to yourself is succeedy believe, however, has greater general substraction will prevail if your appointies should be chosen from the eastern portion of our vity.

Returning my earnest thanks for the very high honor learning my earnest thanks for the very high honor learning my earnest upon me, I am, very respectively high honor Annuaw D. Baino. which has been conferred upon me, I am, very respectivity your.

Col. Baird's action, it is understood, has caused surprise and disappointment at Washington, and especially to secretary Tracy, who is credited with bringing about the appointment. From first to last Col. Baird has urged the appointment of William J. Taylor, his close personal and political friend, and has never sought the office for himself. He was much chagrined when he found that Mr. Taylor's pull was not strong chound to this own appointment failed to reconcile him to the siruation. His big stone cutting business stood in the way of his acceptance of the office, and when he visited the Gilsey House on Monday he told Secretary Tracy that he would have to decline. Finally, however, through the persuasions of the Secretary, he agreed to accept on condition that his appointment of one of two men as his depoty would be satisfactory.

on condition that his appointment of one of two men as his depoty would be satisfactory to the department. Secretary Tracy told him that there would be no difficulty in the matter, and started for Washington, jully assured that Col. Baird would accept. Col. Baird soon found that neither of the men whom he referred to one of whom was ex-Assemblyman Frank Sperry, Collector Erhard's private secretary, would take the deputyship, so he again resolved to decline.

The other candidates are now hustling around for the \$6,000 a year office, but it is thought that an entirely new man will be named. Mr. Taylor will be supported by the liepublican Executive Committee, the Young Republican Club will renew its light for James S. Case, who, it is understood, is Mr. Wanamaker's choice, and Gen. James Jourdan and Silas B. Dutcher will support Henry Bristow. Frank Sperry bas also many influential friends, who think he would make an excellent successor to Mr. Hendrix.

Drive Them Into the Sea.

Tan Sun's declaration of war against the hog is a glorious use of journalistic influence. It matters not which hog is selected for the first blow so long as THE Sen tires not of its work. They will all come in for the pickle vat before that paper gets through with them.

From the Norfalk Londmark.
The Bun is making earnest war on the hog. The enterprise is worthy of commendation, and we wish our contemporary pienty of power to the elbow in the prosecution of it. Let the hog be exterminated, he is a blot and blemish upon the parment of our civilization. From the Tury, Field and Form

The sympathy of every considerate person is with the esteomed Sex in its fight on the hos. The man who has had the advantage of a home of true reducement will not act the part of a pig when in public but, unfortunaisiy, the early education of thousands has been new-lected, and it becomes necessary for the journal of the people to direct attention to their faults and urge reformation. The hog who carries his umbrella under hu ormation. The log who carries his unbrells under his arm, indifferent to the eyes of people waking behind him, who blows smoke with a spirit of bruth divergard in the faces of ladies on the promenade, who roughly pushes his way through crowns largely composed of women and children, who has the manners of a beast at public table and who falls on his fellow lassenger in the surface or clevated car, is a nuisance, and the soon who is a face or clevated car, is a nuisance, and the soon who is a face or clevated car, is a nuisance. er he is educated up to the standard of civilized society the better. The Sow is doing righteons work, and we hope that it will not grow weary of the lack.

From the Sovetana's New When the American hog was maligned and excluded from Germany Tax Naw York are came promptly to its desease, but now Tax six has begun a grusads against what it fitly terms another sort of hog, the loafers, tobacco spitters, and drunkards who infest in such large numbers the vehicles of New York. This kind of a log is met with everywhere, and Tag Str ought to be encouraged to suppress him.

Our Street Car Signs Puzzie an Englishman. To rue Eturns or The Sen-Sir! Won't you print this for me, don't you see, as it will caution others from being taken in as I was by what I am informed is a very prominent tram car line I am from bevonshire, Eng land, and I wished to go to Central Park, and I got on a tram with Central Park on it. but found it did not go there: so I continued my ride on Third avenue to 155th atrest, and there changed to a car of the name line with "Polo group !" marked on it, but, by Jove, don't you know, it went no nearer to the Polo ground than the

To the Emph of The Sex-Nr. Saturday, June 11, a Play Day, anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the national emblem. Why will not Tax But boom the notion, pretty well started last year, of making the day an occasion for displaying the buning everywhere. Hastrono, June 11.

Warning to the Ice Barons,

Census enumerator to young lady in the door:

'I'ld you say the world is your home?'

'Yes, size I am the danghter of a Mathodist mi

From the Lewiston Journal. Lots of Maine ice remains unsold even though 54 a on to offered. It wouldn't be surprising it somebody A Cosmopolite.

Yes, they are widely copied.

THE NEW DISABILITY BILL. The Great Additions to will Make to the

WASHINGTON, June 12.-Nobody can tell how much money will be taken out of the Treasury by the disability pension bill on which the conference committee agreed. With the estimate of Chairman Morrill at \$35,000. 000 a year, to begin with, the chances are that it will be much greater. One thing that can be safely relied on is that the pension expenses bereafter will reach, at least, \$140,

000,000 a vear. The bill as it stands contains four sections, and furnishes pensions not only to disabled soldiers and sailors, but to dependent parents. widows, and minor children up to the age of 16. The Senate has succeeded in excluding the House provision for paying a pension to soldiers and saliers on reaching the age of 60. and to their widows on arriving at the same age. That was a direct provision for a service pension, without disability or dependency, under which all surviving voterans and the widows of deceased veterans would have been added to the pension rolls as fast as they reached the statute age. It was estimated that the aggregate cost of a service pension upon the basis of sixty years would be \$1,333,109,820. About three-fourths of this would be payable within the next twenty-five years, at an average annual cost of \$41,523,732. A reduction on account of some pensioners already on the roll would leave the cost at \$40.319,696 a year.

But as an offset to this increase of cost, pres-

ent and prospective, the Senate's proposal to make the disability pension \$12 a month has make the disability pension \$12 a month has been agreed to, whereas the amount fixed in the Morrill bill, as passed by the House, both for the disability and the age service pension, was only \$8. Accordingly, a large portion of the saving which might have been made by the rejection of one portion of the House bill has been lost by the rejection also of the other portion. The feature of defendency as an element in the pension has been stricken out of the bill has bassed. It gives a pension to persons who served three months or more, and suffer "from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own victous habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." The calculations in the Senate were on a different basis, and thus an additional doubt as to the cost of the bill is introduced. The fee allowed to the pension agent for presenting a claim under this bill is \$10, while under the House bill it was only half that sum. The outlay called for by this bill will be added to a great increase in the ordinary growth of the pensions for a total disability which requires the constant aid and attendance of another person. The other is the addition of facilities at the Pension Office for settling applications, so that 7,000 more original pensions have been issued during the eleven months ending June I than were issued during the twelve months of the previous year. Last year an aggregate of 53,675 names was added to or restored to the roil, and deducting those that were dropped from death or other causes, the net increase was 37,168, We may probably, therefore, look for a net increase of about \$4,700 names during the previous names unto 735,600. But Mr. Cannon, when the conference committee's report on the Disability bill was accepted by a large majority in the House, rejoiced that \$20,000 more names up to 735,600. Not to recken other sources of increase in years to come. Such an army of pensioners was never b been agreed to, whereas the amount fixed in the Morrill bill, as passed by the House, both

ADULTERATED BEER

A Chemist Declares that Malt Substitutes

WASHINGTON, June 12.-The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard arguments by a number of persons interested in the pending bill introduced by Representative Turner of Kan-

eas imposing a tax upon adulterated beer. H. C. Finley of New York, who drew the bill, cited medical authorities to show the deleterious effects of adulterated beer. He said that so general was the practice of adulteration that the officers of prominent life insurance companies had declined to insure habitual beer drinkers. The effect of the passage of the bill would be to increase two and a half times the consumption of barley, thus tending materially to relieve the distress prevailing among American farmers. One hundred pounds of corn went further than three bush-

pounds of corn went further than three bush-els of barley in producing a liquor that was sold for beer.

Francis Wyatt, a consulting brewers' chemist, made an argument to show why mait substi-tutes were necessary to the manufacture of good and pure beer. He declared that no beer could be made, as required by the bill, solely from mait, hops, and water. To produce a brisliant, stable beer, that would not

could be made, as required by the bill, solely from malt hops, and water. To produce a brilliant, stable beer, that would not become cloudy or acid, and consequently unwholescence, chemical investigation had shown that the malt must be diluted with some other cereal ingredients. The only other recourse was to brew a heavy, intoxicating beer, something that modern tasts would not tolerate. Mr. Myatt gave a describtion of the chemical changes that take place in brewing, and asserted that corn meal, which is used in the proportion of one part to three of barley, produced exactly the asme chemical compound as did barley, while it gave the beer the necessary qualities of brilliancy and endurance of transportation and keeping.

In answer to questions by the committee Mr. Wyatt said that in some few browerles antiseptics were used to preserve beer. These were bisulphides of lime and like compounds. He was absolutely propared to say that the beer produced in this country was pure. Medical authorities were divided, were in a state of doubt as to the effect of antiseptics, and whether or not they were deleterious to bealth. He did not believe that there was an authoniticated care of beer poisoning.

Mr. Miles, President of the Brewers' Association, protested against the passage of the bill. The brewers would support any proper measure to suppress and punish adulteration, but the Turner bill was undoubtedly drawn under a misaparehension as to what constituted an adulteration. Adulteration should be punished, and not licensed, as proposed by the bill. The brewers would support any proper measure to suppress and punish adulteration, but the Turner bill was undoubtedly drawn under a misaparehension as to what constituted an adulteration. Adulteration should be punished, and not licensed, as proposed by the bill. The properties of the modern light and wholesome beers than by the old, heavy, and intoxicating beers. It was manifest that the real pressure behind this bill came from the business men who were to profit by its pass

THE BALTIMORE A HUMMER.

Return of the North Atlantic | Squadron, En Route for Portland, Me.

The North Atlantic Squadron, consisting of the steamers Baltimore, Kearsarge, Dolphin, and Galena, arrived yesterday from the South, and anchored in the North River, between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets. The squadron left Key West on May 25. The Dolphin will go into dry dock at the navy yard. The squadron will leave this port the latter part of this month to participate in the lourth of July celebration at Portland. Me. The Baiof July estabration at Portland Me. The Paltimore will lirst ro to Norfolk to complete her
battery by the addition of two eight-inch guna.
Rear Admiral Cheraidi commands the
squadron of which the Bakimore (Capt. W. S.
Schley) is the flagship. Capt. Schley is delighted with the new cruiser. He thinks she
could keep up with the City of Paris if she
were pushed. She made the run from Baltimere to key West in four days, burning only
sixty tons of coal a day and making over aixteen knots, with only two of her four bollers in
service. She is capable of logging twenty
knots when her twin screws make 120 revolutions and all her fires are burning.

The Jersey City Mayoralty Contest, William Jennings and H. C. Stillwell, canvassers em-ployed by the Jersey City Republicans who are trying to oust Mayor Cleveland from office, testified before St

preme fourt commissioner Romaine gesterday that they had canvassed precincts in the First and Necond districts and bod discovered that they name on the polyhouse in these precinc ecre mythical. Mayor Cleveland's lawyers say the when their time comes to give lead to be a superficient of the additional statements the will produce at each lead which of the alleged (fraudulent voters and prove that they are legal voters. "Hello, I see that a Sau Francisco paper has a whole

"Hut no credit is given." "That's all right. Everybody knows where all the cod joins come from."

How Could It ! He (despairingly)-I was born under an unlucky star, the (aweely)-I don't understand how your bigh sould affect a star in any wall